law very wisely authorizes only three. The governor has nothing to do with their appointment. It is not in my

FREDERICK STANTON, Secretary,

and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.
To C. Robinson, Wm. Hutchinson, Edward Clarke, and

While praiseworthy efforts are now making to set-

tle all difficulties between the contending parties in

Kansas, not by an appeal to arms, but by an appeal

to the ballot-box, through which every legal voter is

to be heard, the Greeleys and Garrisons and Gerret

Smiths are calling upon their once-deluded followers

It is not often that we agree with the Times, but

its comments on the above fanatical flourish are so

sensible and so much to the point that we cheerfully

Know-nothingism no longer exists in Virginia. The elements of opposition to the democratic party are

now to be found in the ranks of the distributionists :

and the good people of the southern States are cool-

ly informed that they will certainly be ruined-not

by the Catholics and foreigners, but by a failure on

their part to secure without further delay their right-

ful share of the proceeds of the public lands. In Vir-

ginia they are especially clamorous and active. Their

newspapers and their speakers are striving carnestly

to-create a panic. They predict that the State will

be involved in irretrievable ruin unless distribution

men are elected to the legislature and to Congress,

just as they predicted ruin to the country in the event of the failure of the know-nothing effort. They

have organized their party throughout the State, and

are running candidates in many of the counties and

in most of the congressional districts. That it will

be labor thrown away no sane man can doubt; yet

they pretend to be in good spirits, and talk with

seeming confidence of success. Let them remember

their boasted confidence of success in all the con-

tests they have had with the democracy-contests

which have uniformly ended in disgrace and disaster

to them. Let them call to mind the last battle in

which they were engaged, when they were crushed,

disbanded, and demoralized by a defeat unparallel-

ed in Virginia political warfare.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1857.

**22 Mr. Hesixy M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is onr general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Teunessee, assisted by C. F. Lawis, James G. Lewis, and Sancer. D. Lawis.

**23 Mr. Israel. E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, to our general travelling agent, assisted by Wh. H. Wrid, John Colins, James Dessins, J. Hambirt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Montson, E. W. Willey, Wh. L. Wathersan, Afric. H. Cassos, D. K. Multin, Ben. F. Swais, T. Assisan, and P. Davis.

**23 Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chille, Guorge Mossies, and Richard Lerk. Receipts of either will be good.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alfred J. Vaughan, of Missouri, Indian agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, vice John H. McBrayer, who declines the appointment.

A GOVERNOR MISSTATING THE CURRENT HISTORY

Our adversaries have been so long in the habit misrepresenting the occurrences of the day that it ceases to create astonishment. That the masses are misled and cheated by prints accustomed to designed deviations from truth for political effect does not excite surprise. But that a governor of an inde pendent State, where education abounds, should misrepresent material facts which all have the means of understanding correctly, cannot fail to astonish all reflecting men. Governor Halley, of Connecticut, in his recent message to the legislature of that State, after touching upon a few matters of State concern devotes a large portion of it to national affairs, in which, through ignorance or design, he grossly misrepresents the action of all branches of the federal government, but more particularly the judiciary. Connecticut boasts of her institutions of learning, and her organic law furnishes strong reasons for her citizens to learn to read and write. She needs another which would compel her politicians, who attempt to instruct the people in political affairs, to keep within the boundaries of fact. Governor Halley, in his

message, says:

"A reported judicial declaration that the negro race in this tountry have no rights which white men are bound to respect, it received as binding authority upon us, would place that race in the condition of outlawry, which might demand a measure of legislative interference in behalf of negroes in our own State sufficient to secure them from the condition of outcasts from society. The dictates of humanity would hardly be satisfied with a smaller measure of justice, while the promptings of philanthropy might suggest the extension to them of political franchises under suitable regulations. Whether the time has arrived for further action in relation to this unfortunate race I leave to be determined by the general assembly."

"Here his excellance assumes and informs the legis.

Here his excellency assumes, and informs the legislature, his constituents, and the public, that a judicial decision has been made (meaning the Dred Scott case in the United States Supreme Court) declaring that the "negro race in this country have no rights which white men are bound to respect." His confidence in black-republican papers and lecturers, and his native credulity, may possibly have misled and induced him to believe what he states. But this is hard to believe of one chosen as the chief executive of a State where the electors are as sagacious and well-informed as in Connecticut. To arrive at this conclusion would be to question the great intelligence attributed to them. Hence we are compelled to adopt another, to wit: that his excellency counted upon their ignorance and credulity, and designedly made a misstatement for political effect. Every intelligent man who reads and understands passing events knows that the Supreme Court made no such decision as described and imputed to it by the governor, nor anything to that effect. It simply said that where the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts depends upon the parties being "citizens of different States," negroes could not sue, because they were not, under the United States constitution, citizens. In this the Supreme Court followed the opinion of William Wirt, Chief Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania. and Chief Justice Daggett of Connecticut, as well as others, and as well as the practical action of the American people before abolition and its less manly offspring, black republicanism, entered the political arena. The decision of the United States Supreme Court was confined to the right of the negro to sucto this one narrow point. In every other respect men. This limitation is found in the constitution, which confers jurisdiction upon that court in but few cases. As an alien, the right of the negro to sue in that court has not been questioned. He can sue in the courts of this District, where the constitution has not limited the jurisdiction, the same as any other person. He can do the same in the seven Territories and in the thirty-one States, unless some of them have withheld jurisdiction under their State constitutions, which is not probable. Where the criminal laws of the United States have been violated, as to the person or property of a negro, the United States courts have precisely the same jurisdiction and act in the same manner as in cases of white men. Where a crime has been committed upon a negro, so far as we can ascertain, every State and Territory punishes the aggressor under the same law, and in the same manner, as if it had been upon a white man. His excellency was bound to know these things. If he did not, he would be clearly incompetent for his high office. If he did know them, then no language can be too severe to characterize his attempt to deceive the legislature, his constituents, and the pub-

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

nism in Mussachusetts (says the Bostor Post) is in eestasies at the action of our senate in passing the address for the removal of Judge Loring. That disunion journal, the Worcester Spy, says that

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

In briefly noticing this morning the approaching departure of Gov. Walker for Kansas, we took occasion to speak of the gratifying change which had taken place in public feeling in that Territory, and of a disposition manifested by the people generally to "let bygones be bygones." In the New York Times of yesterday morning we find a carefully-prepared article in relation to Kansas affairs, which strengthens us in the belief that no considerable number of the citizens of Kansas can be forced by outside pressure o continue an agitation destructive to the peace and prosperity of the Territory. The Times says:

prosperity of the Territory. The Times says:

"In the Times of May 1 it was stated in a letter from our Washington correspondent that the free-State men in Kansas, under the leadership of Gov. Robinson, had declared their willingness to waive their objections to the validity of the territorial legislature and its enactments, and to take part in the approaching election for delegates to the constitutional convention. This statement, which naturally excited general attention, was vehemently denied in some quarters and doubted in many others. In the Times of the 5th, however, evidence of its truth was afforded in a letter from our Kansas correspondent, who added a brief statement of the terms upon which the free-State men had proposed thus to take part in the coming election. And to-day, in a letter from the same correspondent, we have the text of the document in which the leading representatives of the free-State party, with Governor Robinson at their head, assure Governor Stanton of their willingness to overlook the past—to waive their objections to the character of the legislature and their attachment to the Topeka constitution, and to "go into the election of delegates to a constitutional convention," provided the laws for conducting it can be so modified as to guard them against fraud. We take it that this evidence will convince even our neighbors of the Tribune that our original statement on this subject was not made without due warrant and authority."

The Times then proceeds to discuss the free-State

The Times then proceeds to discuss the free-State ropositions, which it considers "eminently just and make room for them:

"As melo-drama this is decidedly good; but we do not understand its practical bearing. What does the Tribune mean by talking of free-State martyrs, hallowed memories, and a grateful posterity in such a connexion? It does not advise war, nor do we see on what grounds it can apprehend it. The issue is simply whether the free-State men shall go to the polls or stay away. It advises them to stay away; but such a course certainly can hardly involve bloodshed and civil war. They will not fight the proslavery men fight them because they prefer not to vote. So far, then, as this election is concerned, it strikes us that these vague menaces of renewed commetion and civil war are not only meaningless but mischlevous. The free-State men in Kansas, we are persuaded, neither wish nor anticipate any such renewal of past contentions. They will do all in their power to secure their rights, but it will be done by peaceful and political action rather than by armed resistance to territorial authority. They are engaged in the pursuits of industry—in establishing homes, building up towns, erecting stores, raills, and dwellings, clearing the soil and preparing it for culture, projecting rail-roads, and laying the foundations of their future State in the solid interests and concerns of practical life. Nor do we detect, either in their conduct or in their language, any indication of a disposition to abandon these pursuits and plunge again into civil strife." air." But, in order that our readers may judge for hemselves, we give below the letter of the free-State eaders covering the propositions alluded to, and the reply of Acting Governor Stanton, in which he courteously states his inability to accede to them :

LAWRENCE, (K. T.,) April 25.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Acting Governor, Kansas Territory:

How. F. P. Stanton, Acting Governor, Kansas Territory:

Dear sur: In your address to the people of Lawrence last evening we understood you to say, in substance, that you would enforce the laws enacted by a legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State until they should be repealed; also, if the laws are unjust or distasteful our remedy is the ballot-box.

We are now invited to participate in an election of delegates to a constitutional convention to meet in September next to frame a constitution and State government. We are told that the election law is a good one; that the voice of the actual settlers can be heard at the polls, and that justice will be meted out to all parties.

We regret that the past conduct of the officers to superintend this election has not been such as to permit us to believe that they will secure a fair vote of the people; and the fact that many well-known citizens in Kansas are omitted from the registry list, and that as well-known citizens and residents of Missouri are registered, is conclusive proof to us that a fair election is not intended, and will not be permitted by the officers who have thus far had the matter in charge.

But if a fair election is intended, notwithstanding the body of men calling it was not elected by the people of Kansas, and notwithstanding the people have already formed a constitution of which a large majority approve, we, the undersigned, are willing to overlook the past, and go into the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, should a convention of the people of Kansas concur, if the following course will be adopted by the officers of the election, to wit:

First. Two persons shall be selected in each township or district to correct the registry list—one by the proslavery and one by the free-State party—who shall proceed in company to take the census and register all legal voters; and the probate judges shall correct the first lists, and the appointment of delegates shall be nade according to the returns thus made.

d the appointment of delegates shall be made according the returns thus made.

Second. Four judges of election shall be selected for

Second. Four judges of election shall be selected to each voting precinct—two by the pro-slavery and two by the free-State party; and the names of three of said judges shall be required to a certificate of election to entitle a person to a seat in the convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
C. Robininson,
Wm. Hutchinson,
Edward Clark,
Ephraim Note, jr.,
John Hutchinson,
G. C. Brackett,
John H. Wakefield,
J. Fislow J. A. Finley, C. W. Babcock

> MR. STANTON'S BEPLY. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LECOMPTON, K. T., April 30, 1857.

April 30, 1857.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 25th inst. reached me only by last night's mail. I proceed without delay to reply to the proposition you make in reference to the election about to be held for delegates to a constitutional conventional conventional conventions.

tion.

As I take a different view of the laws of the Territory

consent to any new proceeding in opposition to that which has been sanctioned by the legislative authorities.

I did not hear from Gen. Maclean any such admission as you represent him to have made. That gentleman spoke only of his individual action in the particular mentioned; and whether that action was right or wrong, or whather it occurred in that individual instance only, or in a thousand others, by men either from Missouri or Massachusetts, it could not invalidate the laws which now prevail in the Territory. If I believe—as I do not believe—your assertion that the laws of Kansaa were "enacted by a legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State," it would be still impossible for me to set them aside; the attempt to do so would be an act of gross usurpation, not less objectionable in its character and effects than the fraudulent interference which you attribute to the people of Missouri. I must, therefore, say to you, in the most explicit language, that I can do nothing which denies the authority and validity of the laws enacted within this Territory. Congress alone has power to abrogate them.

in this Territory. Congress alone has power to abrogate them.

I have no authority over the probate judges. It is not my province to advise them in relation to the performance of their judicial functions. Yet it will not be improper for me to say that it would be very judicious and becoming in them to obtain every possible information from respectable men of both parties, in order to enable them to correct the list of voters. If such impartial men of their own will, and within the time limited by law, could take a new census and present it to the probate judges with sufficient proof of its fairness and accuracy, I think the probate judges would be bound to adopt it and return it to the governor as the true list legally corrected.

corrected.

I should be sorry to see any probate judge in the Terri-I should be sorry to see any probate judge in the Territory refuse to receive the sworn testimony of two respectable men, differing in politics, as to any matter within their knowledge connected with the residence of citizens and their qualifications as voters. I do not believe such a wrong can possibly have occurred, and I therefore say that if you had been desirous of obtaining a correct list of voters for the coming election, you had it in your power to accomplish that object in perfect conformity with the law.

That disunion journal, the Worcester Spy, says that the senate came up to the scratch nobly, and glories in the treason. Nothing will satisfy the ultras but bold measures—the action that will bring the State authorities. It is not my purpose to reply to your statement of facts. I cannot do so from any personal knowledge, enabling me cloud measures—the action that will bring the State authorities. Judge Loring's only crime is obadience to the suppression of the effect that your positical friends have very generally, indeed almost universally, refused to participate in the perioding proceedings for registering the names of the learn their votes. He pending proceedings for registering the names of the learn the effect that your positical friends have very generally, indeed almost universally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for registering the names of the learn the support of law these ruling powers term degrated and the support of law these ruling powers term degrated attion! How long will the patricitism of Massachusetts consent that we shall set assists the law in ordier to accomplish what you have refused to do in obscience to the same limited any errors and omissions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the satisfactor of the supersonable of the second pinding and recapturing and with Judge Foot this well-known and controlling fact. I forbeat to the represented by such pitiful treason?

The democratic convention of the third district. Tennessee, have nominated Col. Wayne W. Wallace for Congress. "Our party," says the Knox Mercury. "We prefet to learn that we shall set assists the law in ordier to accomplish what you nave to correct the lists—if you have failed to do it, the failt will be your own.

In reference to your proposition to appoint four judges of the econd judges

It is a noble and characteristic trait of the Virginia democracy to adhere faithfully to the principles of their party. They do not believe in panics, and they scorn to be blown about by every wind of doctrine. Without a change in them, there is not a shadow of hope for the so-called distributionists, and nothing short of a miracle can effect such a change.

IOWA ELECTION. The Davenport Democrat of the 29th has returns from all but eighteen counties, and the majorities foot up as follows: Democratic majority------ 1,041

The counties to be heard from gave Fremont in November last only 246 majority. So the State has certainly gone democratic.

PHILADELPHIA

The following is the aggregate vote polled at the election held in Philadelphia on Tuesday last for city treasurer:

Total----- 61,623 Democratic majority over the black republicans 23,862; over the know-nothings, 9,550; over both,

We find in a late number of the Albany Atlas and Argus the following pointed "remembrances:"

"In 1838 William H. Seward was opposed to

"In 1838 William H. Seward was opposed to 'niggers.' He was very emphatic against granting them the right to vote. Not only so, but he was in favor of allowing the slaveholders of the South, who chose to come to Saratoga, or elsewhere in this State, for a temporary residence, to bring their 'niggers' with them, and hold them as slaves, provided they did not stay beyond nine months. He was distinctly in favor of the doctrine that masters have a free highway—a right of transit—for their slaves through this State.

"Now, in 1857, the same William H. Seward is in favor of 'niggers.' He wants to allow them to vote—he wants their votes. He denounces the slaveholders as aristocrats, and, instead of allowing them to bring their slaves to Saratoga, as in 1838, he goes with Speaker Littlejohn in favor of preventing them by arms from pursuing and recapturing a fugitive slave within this State, and with Judge Foot against allowing even a United States marshal to carry a fugitive in his custody across ong State.

our State.
"State was William H. Seward in 1838. Such a William H. Seward in 1867.
"How strangely/nich change!"

We regret to learn (says the Nashville Union) by letters from Knoxville that Hon. E: Alexander, judge of the second judicial district. Tennesse, died at his residence on Wednesday last. Society has lost an ornament and the judiciary one of its ablest and

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT

law very wisely authorizes only three. The governor has nothing to do with their appointment. It is not in my power, therefore, to adopt your suggestions in this particular. If I had any authority in the matter, I would, in every instance, appoint as judges of election one republican of your party, one national democrat in favor of a free State, and one national democrat in favor of making a slave state; this would be quite as fair and impartial a mode of proceeding as ever is, or indeed can be, adopted by political parties in any country. I most sincerely hope the probate judges may adopt this suggestion, or any other which may better avail to secure a perfectly fair and independent expression of the popular will.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient sorvant, Wreck of the Nococches.—Information has been received from A. K. Blythe, United States consul general at Havana, of the wreck of the barque Nacoochee, of Freeport, Maine, George Waite master, going from New Orleans to Havana, upon the reefs, about fifteen miles to the westward of the Moro, where she now lies, every effort to haul her off having proved fruitless. She has been sold at public auction, and her register cancelled.

Naval Stores.—Contracts have been given to the following-named persons for furnishing to the Navy Department

Chas. H. Brown, Norfolk, light biscuit; and for Bos-

n and Norfolk, dried apples. Mullett L. Bradbury, Boston, rice and molasses. Doyle & Jervis, New York, dried apples. William Macomber, New York, Boston, and Norfolk,

William Macomber, New York, Boston, and Norfolk, sugar and beans; and for Norfolk, whiskey.

Henry B. Williams, Boston, tea.

Joseph McKee, New York and Norfolk, tea.

David Cooper, New York, coffee.

John Wallower & Son, Boston and New York, whiskey.

There are, besides, a number of bidders for other articles who have not yet entered into the contracts always demanded by the government. These stores will be at a cost to the government of more than \$800,000. to resist all attempts at compromise, and to assume and maintain a revolutionary attitude. Says the Tri-"Let the free-State men simply stand on the impreg-mable ground they now occupy, and give no shadow of countenance to any such fraudulent sham election as the border ruffians are concecting. The civilized world will appland their conduct, and a grateful posterity hallow their memories; and should they be called to suffer anew for their principles, they will not be left to suffer alone. If the cause of human liberty needs more martyrs on the soil of Kansas, all the free States will eager, contribute them."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State of Michigan has established a College of Agriculture, on a farm of seven hundred fertile acres, near to city of Lansing, where the State capitol is located. Joseph R. Williams, late editor of the Toledo Blade, is president. It has an endowment of \$56,000, the proceeds of the Salt Spring lands originally given to Michigan Territory by the federal govrnment. The legislature has appropriated \$20,000 per annum for two years to the support of the college. There are already accommodations for eighty students. No charge is now made for tuition, but each student is required to work three hours per day, for which he is paid.

THE CHINA QUESTION

The London Times thinks Mr. Buchanan greatly to blame for not volunteering to aid English conquests in China : but the London Chronicle takes a different view of the matter. It says :

view of the matter. It says:

"We have always argued that whenever steps might be taken to obtain commercial access to that almost unknown world, the immense Chinese empire should be adopted in the name of the whole civilized nations of the globe. But we have no right to call upon other States to take part in or to sanction deliberate diplomatic fraud and ruthless massacre. In arguing on behalf of joint action, it has always been with a reservation that we have strictly no right to ask other nations to render their respectability a cloak for our iniquities. Had the government of the United States fallen into the trap laid for them by Lord Palmerston, they would have given a retrospective sanction to his proceedings, of which his paracites would not have been slow to take advantage. As it is, should President Buchanan persist in withholding his assent to the proposed co-operation, he will have recorded another condemnation of the Chinese massacres more signal and far reaching than even the vote of censure passed by the House of Commons against Lord Palmerston's policy, upon the motion of Mr. Cobden."

As everything just now in connexion with China is ead with great interest, we make room for the following article on the population of the Chinese empire, which we find in a late number of the Journal of

Commerce:

"We perceive that the population of the Chinese empire is variously estimated, not only in the histories that have been written of late years, but in the current debates of the British Parliament. What are the facts?

"By the Chinese census taken in 1813 the population was stated at \$62,447,183. The method of taking the census in that country affords an example which our own country as well as others might profit by following. During the period appointed for an official enumeration of the inhabitants, householders are required to post placards on their outside doors, stating the number of males and females, with their ages, under their respective roofs, and heavy penalties are attached to a misrepresentation of numbers. It would seem, therefore, that, if any errors were made, they would be on the side of subtraction, and not addition.

addition.

'It is quite reasonably believed, also, that there were millions residing in the little family-boats on the rivers—in which large families are reared—who were not and could not, from their habits of moving about constantly,

in which large families are reared—who were not and could not, from their habits of moving about constantly, be counted by the census-officers.

"We take it for granted, therefore, that the census of 1813 was below and not above the figures representing the actual population at that time, and the probable increase during the forty-three years which have since elapsed may be easily approximated by comparison with the increase of other densely-populated countries.

"Perhaps no country on the earth is more favorably situated for advancement in this respect than China. If they have no immigration, they have little emigration. If they have a passion for infanticide, (and this is not so common as has been represented,) they have also legal-

common as has been represented,) they have also legalized polygamy. The Chinese of the interior, who live generously and not intemperately, are remarkable for their longevity. Their climate, and their light and wholesome diet, are favorable to this end. Nor has the increase of population been retarded by epidemics, or by the rayages of war; for, until the late rebellion, comparatively peaceful in its career, they have had no war, except their little skirmishing along shore with the English navy some fifteen years ago."

The total number of emigrants sent to Liberia since the foundation of the American Colonization in 1820 is stated to be 9,502, of whom 3,676 were born free, and 5,500 emancipated with a view to emigration. This number does not include 1,000 sent to " Maryland, in Liberia," by the Maryland Colonization Society.

LATEST FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Tim. Goodell, the celebrated mountaineer and guide, arrived in this city on Monday last. He spent the winter on Green river, west of the Rocky mountains. The win-ter was one of the most severe ever known. From Mr. Goodell we learn the following particulars:

Goodell we learn the following particulars:

"At the crossing of the North Platte he met an Indian trader, named Saunders, who had just returned from an expedition in search of a Crow village. His party consisted, on setting out, of three white men and four Crow Indians. They were attacked on Powder river by a party of thirty Blackfeet, who killed one of the white men, named Scott, a Canadian trader, and two of the Crows. Saunders was wounded in the shoulder.

"About three days after the above occurrence, a band of Snake Indians came across a party of Blackfeet numbering twenty-eight warriors, near Fremont's Peak, and after a hard battle killed twenty-seven, leaving but one to tell the story to his tribe. This is the most successful battle ever fought in the mountains. The Snakes lost not a single brave. The wildest rejoicings were going on in the tribe—feasting, dancing, and all descriptions of savage orgies being carried on day and night. They were so elated that they sent a portion of their scalps by a French trader to the Sioux, having, as they said, more than they wanted.

han they wanted.
"On his way in, Mr. Goodell saw a few lodges of Chey "On his way in, Mr. Goodell saw a few lodges of Cheyennes. They told him that they had killed more whites than the whites had killed of them, and if the government wanted to make peace they were willing; but if more fight was wanted they were ready. He also learned that the Cheyennes were mostly collected on the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, and that they were expecting a visit from the United States troops the coming summer. They did not expect or intend to fight the troops a great deal, but were going to put the women and children out of the way, and then scatter in small bands from the Platte to the Arkansas, and they say that they can, in that way, 'kill all they want, and get plenty of white women for prisoners.' This is their exact language."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Sickles WILLARDS' HOTEL, Washington, May 3, 1857

Siz: I have learned indirectly that, in your effort Six: I have learned indirectly that, in your efforts to effect my removal from the Brooklyn navy-yard, you have assailed my private character, and imputed to me motives and acts unbecoming a gentleman and a man of honor. It is, however, possible that my information on this point may be incorrect, in which case it is your duty to relieve me from any unjust impression towards you on this account. To any legitimate criticism upon my official conduct I can of course interpose no objection; but I wish you distinctly to understand that I shall hold you personally accountable for any and every attempt to impeach my integrity or reflect on my good name. As I do not desire to implicate others in my affairs at this stage, I have taken the liberty of leaving this note in your box at the office.

office.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. McLEOD MURPHY. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

> Mr. Sickles to Mr. Murphy. MONDAY, May 4, 1857.

MONDAY, May 4, 1857.

Six: Your note of yesterday was duly received. It is extraordinary tenor might well have excused me from replying to it. You profess a desire to be relieved from "any unjust impression" in regard to supposed statements of mine, which you do not specify or even give me the least notion of their purport, nor do you refer to the person or persons to whom it is alleged the statements were made by me. Your note seems only a vague menace, appapersons to whom it is alleged the statements were made by me. Your note seems only a vague menace, appa rently intended to deter me in the discharge of my duty as a representative. As such, I have already taken too much notice of it.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES. J. McLEOD MURPHY, Willards'.

orandum of an interview between Major S. D. Watkins an Mr. Sickles at the room of the latter. Major Watkins presented to Mr. Sickles a note of intro duction from J. McLeod Murphy, as follows:

Washington, May 4, 1857.
Sin: I have the honor to introduce to you my friendlader L. D. Wethington Major L. D. Watkins, who is instructed to convey to y my answer to your note of this morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. McLEOD MURPHY.

Hon. DANTEL E. SICKLES. Mr. Sickles inquired of Major W, what he had to con

unicate.

Major Watkins. Mr. Murphy thinks you have assailed Major Watkins. Mr. Murphy thinks you have assailed his character. Have you done so?

Mr. Sickles. Mr. Murphy has already made an inquiry of me in writing upon that subject, and if he had given me the name of his informant, and the particular charge or remark I am alleged to have made, I would have answered his question with pleasure.

Major Watkins. Mr. Murphy is not at liberty to give

Mr. Sickles. I do not admit the right of any person to interrogate me in this vague and general manner; I have no desire to conceal anything I have said about Mr. Murphy, and if he calls my attention to anything which I have said to anybody with whom I have conversed concerning him I shall be most happy to meet it.

Major Watkins. Mr. Murphy considers your note of this recogning insulting.

Major waterns. Mr. murphy considers your note of the forning insulting.

Mr. Sickles. I am at a loss to imagine what he can disover in my note in any way impeaching his honor.

Major Watkins. As you do not respond in a satisfactory manner to my questions, I have a communication in writing from Mr. Murphy to deliver to you. These mattern

are always unpleasant.

Hereupon Major Watkins handed to Mr. Sickles Mr. Murphy's note, as follows:

WASHIKOTON, May 4, 1857.

Sin: Your note of this date, in reply to mine of yesterday, has been received. The evasive and insulting language which you have seen fit to employ leaves me no alternative. My friend, Major L. D. Watkins, who bears

alternative. any friend, angor is D. Haraman, who can this note, will receive any answer you have to make. He has but a single question to ask: Will you meet me? and if so, when and where?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McLEOD MURPHY. Hon. DANTEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. Sickles. I am glad to make your acquaintance, Major Watkins. This note shall receive my attention at the proper time and in the proper manner.

Major Watkins. At the proper time. When will that

Mr. Sickles. At my convenience. I ought not to say Mr. Sickles Declines the Invitation

WILLARDS', (Monday evening,)
May 4, 1857. Sin: Your note of to-day was duly received this eve

Sir: Your note of to-day was duly received this everning. There is certainly not a word in my note to which
you refer that can possibly be deemed an imputation upon
your honor; therefore it presents no ground upon which
you have a right to demand either an explanation or a
meeting.

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. E. SICKLES.

J. McLaon Muneux. Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. D. E. SICKLES. WILLARDS', WASHINGTON, May 8, 1857.

To the Editor of the Union :

my room on Wednesday morning last—one in the Star of this city, and another in the New York Herald—it becomes proper to show that his bulletins are as false as his

ssault was cowardly.

Without entering into a minute comparison of the tw letters in which Mr. Murphy describes his encounter with me, it will be sufficient to call attention to the fact, apparent to every reader, that they so contradict each other parent to every reader, that they so contradict each other as to discredit both. It only remains to notice the few points in which they agree. To escape the stigma cast upon him by his clandestine mode of entering my bed-room before I had risen for the day, he inserts the statement that he sent a card to me by a servant, and that after receiving it I invited him into my sroom. This assertion is disproved by the waiter, Michael O'Brien, as will be seen by the following extract from the statement made by him, and published in the "Star" of this eve-

"Mr. Murphy called me and asked me to show him Mr. Sickles's room. I immediately proceeded with him to Mr. S.'s room, where, on arriving, I knocked very loudly, when Mr. Sickles, in a long night shirt, came to the door and asked me 'Who was at the door?' I replied, a gentleman wants to see you. He then opened the door and said 'walk in.' Mr. Murphy then hastened into the room, and the door closed. I distinctly deny that Mr. Murphy sent in his card to Mr. Sickles. No card what ever was handed to him by me or sent in by Mr. Murphy. "MICHAEL O'BRIEN."

"The moment the affray had ended, Mr. Sickles despatched messengers in all directions for the marshal of the District, the District attorney, and a host of other officials and reporters, the former to attempt my arrest."

The reporters who transmitted an account of the affair know that this statement is untrue, so far as they are con-cerned, while the following notes from the marshal and the District attorney prove it to be false as to them: MAY 8, 1857

My pean sin: In response to your inquiry, I have

say that the statement concerning myself contained in card of Mr. Murphy, published in the New York Her of this morning, is incorrect. I did call to see you, not for the purpose mentioned in the card alluded to. Truly, yours, J. D. HOOVER, United States Marshal Hon. D. E. SICKLES.

My dram sin: In reply to your inquiry, I answer, I have no knowledge of any message being sent by you to me, either for the purpose stated in Mr. Murphy's note published in this morning's Herald, or for any other purpose.

Yours, respectfully,

P. B. KEY,

United States Attorney. Hon. D. E. SICKLES.

These are the only two statements made by Mr. Mur. phy about the affair of which anybody besides the par-ties has any knowledge, and upon both he is convicted of falschood. Thus impeached, his assertions as to what

took place within the room become worthless, to say noth

took place within the room become worthless, to say nothing of their intrinsic improbability.

Although a hostile correspondence was pending between Mr. Murphy and myself, there had been no intimation given to me that he meditated a personal assault; still less had I any reason to imagine that a person who was endeavoring to assert the claim of a gentleman by demanding a meeting would so suddenly betray his real nature by a clandestine and cowardly assault. But he came, "armed," as he says, "with a small cowhide." The oment he raised this weapon I seized it, and, before he had struck a blow with it, wrested it from him. I then proceeded to cowhide its owner, and, while I was so en gaged, he struck me a single blow in the face with a sharp instrument which he held in his hand. I then seized him by the throat, and choked him into subali-

This is the short story of an encounter which lasted a This is the short story of an encounter which lasted at the most two minutes, but which Mr. Murphy, apparently anxious to make himself the hero of a desperate tight, says lasted ten minutes; and which, according to his Bombastes Furioso bulletins, was marked with such fearful and bloody vicissitudes! On the previous day, in his report written for the Washington press, he said the affair occupied seven minutes. If it goes on increasing at the rate of three minutes a day it will soon become a second "thirty-years war."

second "thirty-years war."

It will be likely to discourage even the most patriots gentleman hereafter from accepting the position of a representative in Congress, if he is to be attacked with blud geons before he gets up in the morning, because he thinks it his duty to advise the removal of an unfit incumbent of office. The prompt dismissal of Mr. Murphy to-day proves the experiment to be so unprofitable that it will find no imitators.

I remain, with great respect, yours, &c., LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Galveston News of the 28th furnishes the following intelligence :

intelligence:

A gentleman just from Austin informs us that the prospects there are gloomy indeed. The severe frosts have not only rendered their chances for crops this year very doubtful—some think almost hopeless—but the people in all the neighboring and upper counties are now suffering for want of provisions in consequence of the drought last year. The usual price for corn is now \$2 per bushel, and we are assured that it cannot be had even at that price without going a great distance for it. Wagons have come down from the upper country as low as Bastrop, and even there corn is said to be scarce and hard to be had, though it is more abundant lower down the country. We are even assured that corn has been brought from Mexico to supply the demand of some of our frontier western counties. But we trust that the present rains here may extend throughout the interior, and that good crops may yet be made. It is rarely ever that our chance for crops becomes hopeless in Texas.

We learn from the Goliad Express that the San Antonio River Navigation Company have effected an arrangement by which the contemplated improvements of the river, from the falls to Saluria, will be immediately presecuted with energy, and completed by the ensuing autumn. A dredge boat will be built here for the work, and a steamboat ordered from Cincinnati expressly for the trade.

The Telegraph noticed on the Houston wharf last &st.

The Telegraph noticed on the Houston wharf last Sat-urday the heaviest machinery that has probably yet gone into the interior of Texas. It was the boilers and some other parts of a 100-horse-power engine for a mill in El-lis county. The two boilers were each forty feet long and of fourteen tons weight.

A meeting was to have been held at Bastrop last Mon-day, for the purpose of raising relief for those citizens of that and adjoining counties who are actually suffering for bread. The Advertiser says there are some even in Bas-trop county who are entirely destitute of the means of subsistence.

A moderate norther was blowing here and at Houston

yesterday. During the evening we were favored with several heavy showers, accompanied with thunder and lightning. We hope the rain has extended into the in-terior, as it was much needed.

The San Jacinto anniversary was celebrated at Rutersville on the 21st instant, by the cadets of the Military institute and by the citizens generally. The young ladies of the vicinity presented a beautiful flag to the cadets. The Free Fress says that snow fell to the depth of six inches at Quitman, Wood county, on the 11th instant. Four new Baptist churches have been organized in Travia county within the last yeer.

Senator Rusk arrived at his home in Nacogdoches on the 18th instant, in excellent health.

The Houston Age of Commerce says that Gov. Runnels is now engaged with a gang of his negroes in getting ties for the Texas Central railroad, and that he has agreed to deliver 45,000. His force are getting them out eight miles from Houston, on Buffalo Bayou. The price given for ties is fifty cente each.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA. for the following:

"We have advices from Caraccas, Venezuela, to the 23d of April. The Congress of Venezuela had approved of the new constitution, which thereby became finally adopted. The balloting for President and Vice President was then proceeded with in secret session, and resulted in the re-election of President Monagas, and of Sr. Orlach, his son-in-law, for Vice President, for the term of six years.

'Monagas has already filled the presidential chair for eight years, and his brother four years, and their present

Flores, of Ecuador, who has lately arrived in Venezuela, received one vote for President. He has asked to be incorporated in the military list of Venezuela, but with what idea is not known. He is already in the army list of Ecuador, Peru, Chili, and Bolivia, and is well known for his attempts to regain the presidency of Ecuador.

Ecnador.

"Colonel Smith, an Englishman, who served in the war of independence, and had since been Minister of Finance in Venezuela, has died. He was about fifty-eight years of age, and enjoyed the respect of the re-

THE BURDELL MURDER.

The New York Daily Times of this morning says:

"The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, charged with having murdered Dr. Burdell, was continued yesterday until 4 o'clock, when the evidence in the case was closed. It will doubtless go to the jury to-day. The testimony received yesterday was of the same character, generally, as that taken previously, in relation to the occurrences of the day and evening preceding the murder, and the subsequent morning. The reason why Eckel left the house at an earlier hour than usual on the morning after the murder was explained by a merchant, who said he methim on business at 8 o'clock, in accordance with a request left by the witness at Eckel's residence on the previous might. The odor notified by Dr. Parmly and others in Bond street, on the night of the murder, was accounted for by a witness living in a house near the doctor's residence, who said that on that night he had burned leather and woollen cloth in a room in which he was trying chemical experiments. The judge announced that he would limit counsel to four hours on each side, to close the case. The court meets at 9 o'clock this morning."

Don't Understand It.—The Albany Atlas and Arges, in closing a pointed and sarcestic article on the constitutional amendments lately adopted in Massachusetts, says. "We only wonder that the tests were not more comprehensive, so as to embrace the four rules of arithmeticare and tret and fractions."

We beg our cotemporary to inform itself better on this subject. The legislators who autumitted the amendments made the standard to conform to their own qualifications, made the standard to conform to their own qualifications, and, not having reached the point indicated by the Atlas and Argus, were content to stop with the reading amendment. When they have reached tare and tret, we shall doubtless have a new test submitted. As to fractions, they "know nothing," being accustomed to spend the people's money in round numbers.—Springfield Argus.

people's money in round numbers.—Springfield Argus.

BIGH AND ANDRALOUS INFORMATION.—An exchange says:

1. The British East India Company, according to recept and authontic documents, now rules, directly or indirectly, an empire of 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of more than one hundred and sixty millions. This vast empire, no less remarkable for its healthfulness, and the beauty of its scenery, than for its extent, embraces almost every variety of soil and climate, producing not only the cereals of the North and the tropical fruits of the South, but many valuable articles of commerce peculiar to the East. The nominal money capital of the company is set down at £16,000,000 sterling, or eighty millions of dollars. Its annual revenues are estimated at one hundred and thirty-five millions, and with the development of country, and the consequent enlarged trade of the company, they are annually increasing.